

# THE MORNING STAR.

Vol. 59.

Jaffna, Thursday 19th of Jan.,

1899.

No. 2.

RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION BUT SIN IS A REPROACH TO ANY PEOPLE.

## RECEIPTS FOR THE MORNING STAR

Lindola	Messrs. J. V. Chellappah, A. Swaminathapilly, N. Sabapathy, A. M. Annamuttu Gangany	4.00
Nankulam	Dr. S. H. Gnanamuttu	2.00
Nebodda	Mr. C. S. Arunachalam	2.00
Straits Settlements	Mr. S. Kallasan	2.00
Nargalla	Mr. S. V. Nallatamby	2.00
Madulaina	Mr. B. Cornelius	2.00
Straits Settlements	Mr. S. Kallasan	2.25
Batticoott	Dr. N. Madavarayer	1.25
Chilaw.	Mr. C. Rajaratnam	2.00

**THE CEYLON STEAMSHIP CO. Ltd.**  
The Company's Steamer "Lady Gordon" is appointed to sail from Jaffna to Colombo via Paumben on 31st. Jan.

W. MATHER & SON, Agents

## THE JAFFNA COMMERCIAL CORPORATION LIMITED.

Bankers and Commission Agents.  
The company opens current accounts with sums of not less than Rs 100.00 and interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on minimum monthly balances of Rs 500.00 and upwards. Fixed deposits received for 3, 6 and 12 months and interest allowed at 3, 5 and 6 per cent per annum respectively.

Remittances both by Wire and Draft made to and from Colombo Colombo Bankers-National Bank of India Ltd.

Cheques and Foreign drafts and bill of exchange on the Colombo Banks cashed.

For sale at the Store Department  
Grey shirtings, Mulls, Jaconettes, Chintz of different kinds, Umbrellas, Hosiery, Boots, Shoes and Harness Waterbury watches, Printing paper, Swans Fountain Pens & Co.

WILLIAM MATHER  
Managing Director

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Catamaran mail service between Kankasanturai and Point Calimere will cease temporarily from the 10th proximo until further notice owing to the prevalence of plague in India.

Correspondence for India will be forwarded via Colombo, Tuticorin.

F. W. Vana,  
Asst. Postmaster General.

## FOR SALE

Dictionaries  
Atlases  
Drawing Pen  
School and  
College Text Books

Apply to the  
Manager "Morning Star"  
Batticootta, Jaffna.

## ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Testamentary } No 940.  
Jurisdiction }  
Arampug Vensatimby of Vempodukeny. Petitioner.

Respondents.

1. Valliammai wife of Vensatimby of Vempodukeny  
2. Chinnaich widow of Varamugam Chinnaamby of Allalai  
3. Leitchamy widow of Kanthavanam of Meesalai.

This matter of the Petition of Arampug Vensatimby of Vempodukeny praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above named deceased Varamugam Chinnaamby of Allalai coming on for disposal before C. Eardly Wilmut Esquire, District Judge, on the 8th day of December 1898 in the presence of Mr. Thambiah. S. Cooke Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 26th November 1898, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the next of kin of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 24th day of January 1899 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary. Signed this 8th day of December 1898. Signed C. Eardly WILMOT District Judge.

## ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Testamentary } No. 943.  
Jurisdiction }  
In the Matter of the Estate of the late Achchipillai wife of Arumugam Suppiah of Ithumalai Deceased.  
Arumugam Suppiah of Chuthumalai Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Kadirasan Thampillai and  
2. Velu Kadirasan of Navali Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the above named Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above named deceased Achchipillai wife of Arumugam Suppiah coming on for disposal before C. E. Wilmut Esquire, District Judge on the 21st day of December 1898 in the presence of Mr. S. P. Lawton Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 19th day of December 1898 having been read it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful husband of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 16th day of February 1899 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary. Signed this 21st day of Dec. 1898. Signed C. Eardly WILMOT District Judge.

## Local & General.

**Weather.** Clear skies and a strong north wind have been the order of the day for the past fortnight. Some nights there has been heavy dew, while others have been almost free from any dampness. The past two or three days have given us a few slight showers. Fever still prevails, and the mortality is very high. It is said that 1500 deaths occurred in the Jaffna Peninsula in the month of December. Before our next issue the farmers will have begun their harvesting.

**Wesleyan Mission.** The Wesleyan Missionaries and ministers are expected back tomorrow. The Synod for the whole island is to be held early in February when Rev. Marshall Hartley one of the Secretaries of the Wesleyan society, will be present. Rev. H. Horsley returned from attendance on the Church Synod on Monday. **Personal.** Mr. Manuel Asst. Inspector of schools, has arrived in Jaffna and commenced work. Mr. Tambiah is to go to the Eastern Province in a few weeks. Mr. Matthew Sittampalam, Broker of Colombo, is visiting his home at Tellipalai and at the same time promoting the interests of his firm in Jaffna.

**Sir William Twynham K.C.M.G.** Sir William accompanied by his daughter Mrs. Mortimer arrived in Jaffna on Monday, after an absence of but a few months. It was a home coming, and our sincere sympathies are with them in their great grief.

**Rev. T. S. Smith.** No news has been received since our last issue from Mr. Smith, but we learn from other sources that his disease has not conformed him to his room yet, and that the Rev. Mr. Christian fortitude the decision of the surgeons. His thoughts naturally turn to Jaffna and he is making every effort to secure an endorsement for the Training school at Tellipalai. It was partly due to his strong appeal to the Prudential Com. that resulted in their deciding to send another missionary to Jaffna to fill the vacancy caused by the withdrawal of Dr. and Mrs. Howland. We feel sure that some one will be found soon, and that before the end of the first half of the year he will be on the field to take up whatever work the Mission may assign him.

**Rev. M. Hartley.** The Secretary of the Wesleyan Mission Society Mr. Hartley is expected to arrive in Jaffna about the 7th Feb. and the Wesleyan body in Jaffna intend to give him a loyal welcome. Mr. Hartley comes from the East and his special mission is to examine the working of the Missions abroad.

**An accident.** Three boys who went out squirrel hunting at Chaudampokkatti in the Chavagacheri District, acted so carelessly that one of them was killed on the spot on Sunday last by a stone thrown from another of the company, which missed the squirrel.

**Rev. Sheldon Knapp.** Rev. Sheldon Knapp and family have arrived in Colombo and visited Jaffna on their way to Trincomalee. A very hearty welcome back to the Tamil field.

**The Retiring Viceroy of India.** Lord and Lady Elgin arrived in Colombo on the 12th inst. and were accorded a cordial welcome by His Excellency the Governor and Lady Ridgeway. The party proceeded to Kandy and Nawera Eliya and returning to Colombo left for Europe on the 15th inst.

**The electric Tram.** The formal opening of the new electric tramway line took place on Thursday last in the presence of a great crowd. The cars are running at irregular intervals now, but with February it is hoped that the service will be regular. It is likely to prove a great success. Some thing of this kind is all that is needed for our own peninsula.

**Obituary.** We regret to record the death of Mr. F. Struys, the Secretary of the District Court, Jaffna, which took place on Saturday the 14th inst. Mr. Struys served the Government in the Judicial Department and in the year 1891

he was transferred to Jaffna as the Secretary of the District Court. In December last he was granted a months sick leave and his death was unexpected. The deceased was well known in Jaffna and the death will be very much regretted.

**District Court Criminal.** On Wednesday the 11th inst. a case of some importance was heard by the District Judge associated with three assessors. Dr. Wm. Paul, Mr. Samuel Hensman of the Jaffna College and Mr. Chellappapillai of the Kankasanturai Customs. An ex-Constable, by name Veerannan, charged an adopted son of Mr. Eliakuty of Nuavil, a retired immigration medical officer from Panmban, for cutting him with a knife. The offence was committed in the house of Mr. Eliakuty. It transpired in evidence that Veerannan went all the way from Jaffna to Nuavil a distance of 8 miles armed with a knife and an iron rod sharp at one end. On proceeding to the compound of Mr. Eliakuty the latter managed to persuade him to go as far as the gate of his compound. On arrival at the gate Veerannan stabbed Mr. Eliakuty on his arm and on his leg which made Mr. Eliakuty fall senseless on the ground. Veerannan, in spite of the cry of the females of the house raised his knife to give the fallen man further cuts. The accused who was mending a fence at the time ran up at the cry of the women and finding his adopted father lying between life and death, ran to his rescue and gave Veerannan the cuts complained of by him. The counsel for defence pleaded self defence and the judge and the assessors unanimously acquitted the accused. Veerannan was sent to jail for the assault on Mr. Eliakuty for a year's hard labor. Veerannan had a wife Thankam who was an adopted daughter of Eliakuty. Thankam was ill-treated by her husband and on one occasion her leg was broken by him with his baton. The wife went about a year ago to Mr. Eliakuty for protection. All attempts of Veerannan to persuade his wife to go with him failed as the wife refused to live with a cruel husband. On the day the said violence on Mr. Eliakuty was committed, Veerannan went to Mr. Eliakuty's house to murder him, his wife and all the inmates.

**Burmese Pilgrims.** A large number of pilgrims from Burmah have arrived in Jaffna bringing the magnificent casul for the sacred tooth referred to in our last issue. There is considerable excitement, but the Government Agent and other officers are present keeping order.

**Marriage.** On Friday the 13th the daughter of Rev. Mr. Morse of Nellore was married to Mr. Frederick Chelvarajah. Rev. J. Carter officiated.

**Dr. Leslie.** Miss Dr. Leslie of the Lady Havelock hospital for women and children, has returned to her work after a brief holiday spent in England. She received a very hearty welcome from her many friends.

**Y.M.C.A.** The Annual meeting of the North Ceylon Union of Young Men's Christian Association will be held at Batticootta on the 3rd Feb. at 5.30 p.m.

**Correspondents.** Those sending correspondence for the Star, will please send to the Editors of the Star and not to the Manager or Printers.

**Nanepoy Gymkhana Club.** This club held a gymkhana on the Thaipongal when prizes were distributed. Nearly 500 persons were present.

## GENERAL NOTES.

**The oldest man in Vienna.** He is now one hundred and eleven years old. This is his philosophy of life. "I never worried and I never grieved. I worked until I was tired and then slept in unbroken rest until it was time to work again. It is those who sit brooding over their misfortunes who grow old before their time and a whole night's sorrowing has never put a copper into any man's pocket or made a misfortune lighter to bear."

**Birth of a new Island.** One of the results of an earthquake felt in the East Indies in September last was the upheaving of a new Island off the coast of Borneo, opposite the town of Labuan. It is only about 650 feet long and 500 broad.

**Snake Bitten.** Dr. Arthur Stradling, who was the first to establish the theory of immunity by inoculation in the case of snake-bite has the marks of three hundred and fifty wounds caused by the bites of snakes.

**Costly Crown.** The costliest crown is that worn by the Czar of Russia on ceremonial occasions. It is surmounted by a cross formed of five magnificent diamonds resting upon an immense uncut but polished ruby. The ruby rests on eleven large diamonds, which in turn rest on a mass of pearls. The coronet, which the Empress wears on similar occasions, is said to contain the most beautiful diamonds that have ever been massed together.


**Indian Widows.** The latest Government Census in India showed 6,015,759 girls between five and nine years of age, who were already married, of whom 170,000 had become widows.

**Red Coral.** Red Coral is a gift of the Mediterranean, and is found nowhere else. It consists chemically of pure carbonate of lime—chalk—and, owing to its varying shades, is chiefly used for ornamental purposes. On account of its hardness it takes a high polish, white and black. Black corals are also found in the Mediterranean, and, like the red, are used for decorative purposes. Coral is worked up for the market by grinding it with emery and oil, and obtains a high polish by means of steel. Beads are turned on a lathe.

நீதி இராச்சியத்தாரை உயர்த்தும், பாவமோ எந்தச் சளங்களுக்கும் இகழ்ச்சி.

[சங்கியை, உ]

**இலங்கைப் புகைக்கப்பற்  
கொம்பனி (லீயிற்றேட்)**



“லேடிகோடன்” புகைக்கப்பல் பின்வரும்  
தேதிகளில் யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலிருந்து பாம்ப  
ன்வழியாய்ச் கொழும்புக்குப்போக இருக்கி  
1899 ம் (இ) தகடா 31

W<sup>m</sup> MATHER, & SON. Agents.

யாழ்ப்பாண வியாபார  
சமுதாயம்.

இச்சமுதாயத்தவரிடம் பிசுனாற் சோல்லப்படும் சாமர்த்தியம் விற்பனவுக்கிடுக்கின்றன.

சட்டைகள் தொப்பிகள் ரவிகைகளுக்கேற்றதும், பல வித பூக்களுள்ளதுமான கோத்தியான வேல்வேற். வெள்ளை, பச்சை, மோசாப்பு நிறங்கொண்ட

ஆண்கள் பெண்களுக்கேற்ற கால்மேக சப்பாத்துகள்.  
சட்டைகளுக்கேற்ற முற்றோமானைக் கண்ணாட்ச்சீலைகள்.  
காரிக்கை, சலவைவம், கோடிமம், என்னும் பலதீர்  
ப்படுகைகள்.

நேரத்தியான் சீதையைப் பூட்டவைக்கத்  
வாட்டர்பரி, நாழிகைவட்டிகள். வெள்ளை உட்சட்  
பட்டிகள், வெள்ளைப் பட்டிகள்.

வெள்ளச்சரிடைச் சேலைகள், பலதினுசான சரிடைச் சரால்வைகள்.

கடதாசி, பேண்டர், பென்சில், மைழுதலிய எழுத்துக்கள்  
இல்லை.

புத்தக விளம்பரம்.

Works by the late Mr. J. R. Arnold.

இப்பத்திரிகைக்கு ஏறக்குறைய நூற்பது வருஷங்கள்ாகத் தமிழ்ப்பத்திராதிபராயிருந்து காலஞ்சென்ற ஸ்ரீ மத். அ. சதாசிவம்பிள்ளை அவர்களால் (J. R. Arnold) இயற்றப்பட்டு நவமாயப் பிரசுரிக்கப்பட்ட பின்வரும் புத்தகங்கள் விற்பனையுக்கு ஆயத்தமாயிருக்கின்றன.

பஞ்சாத்தினம்	விசை சதம், ௨௫
ஞானவெண்பா	" ௧௨
சுதமரணம்	" ௧௦

சுதமரணப்படிம " 2  
தபாற்செலவு " 2  
முன் பிரசரிக்கப்பட்டவற்றுள் இப்போது விற்கப்

பாவுலர்ச்சரித்திரதீபகம் விலை, ரூ. ௧ ச. ௫௦

கன்னெதிகதாசுவரகம்	"	"	க	கஉ
குடும்பதருப்பணம்	"	"	"	கூ
இல்லறநொண்டி	"	"	"	கூ

கீர்த்தனசங்கரகம்	11	20
வெல்லையந்தாதி	15	50

இவற்றிந்தும் தபாற்செலவு முறையே " ௧0-10  
௨-௨-௨-௨. பிரியமுள்ளோர் கிரயமனுப்பிப்பெற்று  
க்கொள்க.

S. T. Arnold,  
Proctor, Manipay.

S. T. Arnold,  
Proctor, Manippay.

உதயதாரைக.

கனகசபை ம் (வரு) தை ம் ககவ :

கணித வரம்பாடுகள்.

**Arithmetical Tables.**

இஃது தமிழ்ப்பாடசாலைகளிற் கற்று மாணவர் மாணவியர் பயன்பாட்டிற்குரிய கட்டிடச் சதித்தல், பெருக்கல், இலாபம் நஷ்டம் போன்றவை ஒருங்குத்திட்டியாய் அமைக்கப்பட்ட கத்தோலிக்க அப்சியாத்திரசாலையிற் பதிக்கப்பட்ட ஒரு தனித் தந்திரப்பத்தகம். மாணுக்கர்க்கு உபயோகப்படுமாறு. விசு சதம் இரண்டாறமத்திரம்.

புனைவீதிக் கேதிரிடை.

[illegible][illegible]

இதற்கிடையில், இலங்கையில் அரசாட்சி உறுதியோக்கையாகியும், பின் உபகாசம், சமாளித்தோடியும் பரதமாயிரும்பெரும்முதல் உயிரே இலங்கையின் தேயித்தோட்டங்கள் கட்டப்பவர்களுமாய், சேர்ந்தோடுகோடியுமினா இங்கிலாந்திலே இலங்கைக்குக் கெடுமொற் சமைய சந்தப்பதும், இலங்கையில் உய்கடையோடுகேயில் புக்கெய்தி திறப்பதாய்க்கும் பணக்குமெய்திவெதில்செய்யின்றனவாயும், இதற்குமுற்புத்திரே யோடு செவ்வியல் உபகாசானென்பதும் புரத்தியுள்ளனவெனதெனவும் தீர்ந்தும், இப்போது லோடா லுணருமோர் என்பபட்டம் பெற்றதற்க்குமே சேர் லுதாரகாட்சைத் துணையும்கேள், இராசமலங்கிரம் மெய், சேம்பரின்சேர்லுக்குகேள் தாலுத்துயிருமுதலுக்குக்கின்றனரெனக் கேள்வியுபெய்கின்றதும், இருந்தகெடுவெந்தோர் இற்றுத்தகெடுவெந்தார் என்பதும், இரெட் க்லண்ட்மாராடுகெடுவெதே தருகுமெனும், இவ்ர்தாம் இலங்கைத் தோதுவெதே தருகுமெனும் உமதாரமும் புக்ககீழ்த்தகாரிபத்ததைத் தன்கிலிடத்திலுமாயும், அந்தகிலிமணகம் சேயத முகக்கப்பாயகசெயெடுவதும் தந்தோ திரைதிரைப்பெய்க்குமுய்ப்பிலிட முயற்சிசெய்கின்றனரே, அங்குமேயே பதேதிரையாகியும் புக்கபரதமாயே சேர் ஜோன் திரைக்கெய்துகொழுமும் புக்கதிரைத் திரைபுறத்திருக்கிறபரதம் மெய், பெய்ச்சுதிரை யெனச் சேர்க்கப்படுத்தாதற்குக் கேல்வெய்துகின்றும் இலங்கையின் வடபகுதியே தென்னுமையம் புக்கெய்தியுயர்க்கப்படுதல் என்பவையா ன்க்கையெய்திய காரியமென ஐயுறுமெய்யறித்திந்தனரென அறிவத்கூடுவொருமன காரியம்.

இலங்கைநிலநுக்கும் இலங்கைச் சங்கத்தார் இ  
தொகுத்து மிறுத்த இப்போது சிறப்பும் காரண  
மொழைச் சிறுநாட்டினம் ஆகும். இலங்கையிலே  
தேயிழைச்செய்து முன்னுத்தியும் பண்டிதத்தார்  
பட்டினத்தின் முன்னே பெரும் நாப்பத்து மண்ட  
தோட்டத்தாரார் சிறி இப்போது அதுவளவு எங்  
முதலையுடையவர்கள் உபகாசச்சமனத்தாரி  
கிலாநிலையே வசித்தகொண்டிருப்போம் முதல் வி  
டில் இலங்கைநிலநுக்கும் இலங்கை உபப்பினம்  
பொருள், அப்படியானோருக்கு இலங்கையகாசப்பி  
தோட்டத்தாரார் வரும்படியும் இம்மாதம் வரும்படியும்  
வரும்படியோசைப்பி புணத்தி நிறுப்பதற்காகப்  
செலவழிக்கப்பட்டுக் கூடாதென்பதும், தோட்டத்தார்  
வாராசின் கயத்திற்கான பாலகைத் திறக்கப்படு  
அதிக குறைந்த செலவையே தேயிழைச் செலவையும்  
விவாயாரும் கடைபிடித்ததற்குப் தேயிழைப்  
புணவண்டியை, அரித்திடுவையாயின குறைந்த  
புணவெண்டிமென்பதும் உள்ளத்தின் சிறிதென  
யும் அந்த ரக உபப்பினமும், இலங்கையிலே  
யே யுற்ப்பினம் அதுவிதத்திற்குள்ளும் கூடப்பி  
டுகின்றதென்கின்றேன் மேற்கூறிய சங்கத்தாரர்களை  
மிக விதயத்தின் சிறப்பினப்பினம், தார்த்தோட்ட  
நிலையின் என்னுள் தோட்டத்தாரர் அச்சத்தின்  
தெயிழை யோகாரத்தின் சாரமியே. தார்த்தின்  
கயத்திற்காகப் புணத்திநிறுத்தல்களில் தேயிழை  
ச்செலவையே கயத்திற்காகவே பணக் செலவாகவே  
ன்றிமொழப்பிபெய்திய இலங்கையாசின்களில் விவ  
யிலே அதுதான் மறுமையுடைய தேயிழைச்செல  
க்காரின் கயத்திற்காகப் செலவழிக்கப்படுமெ

நன்பேசினுள்ளும், தல்லது இல்லத்தைகள் கல்வி  
 லும் வைத்து விஷயம் நுகர்தலாகச் செலவு செய்  
 வு பண்ணுதல் யெல்லாம் தம்பிரான் தோட்டத்தி  
 னாமரின் கயத்தினையப் பாலித்து வேண்டுமெ  
 ன் கூறினானும், யார் எனதை கூறியுமென் ? சேர்  
 யோடுமே உவமத்தை நினைவே தேசத்தையினார்க்  
 ள்தமெடுத்த கருத்தை வினையோடுவது முடியுமா  
 ன்பது தின்னும். இராசமயலிசெத் மெல, சேம்ப  
 னோம் மயப்படி பிரான்முன்னெதிரே தீர்ப்பு மா  
 ன் தாம்பிரனே நீதிநீதின்களும், இவ்விஸ்து  
 ன் என இல்லத்தைச் சந்தத்தவர்களும், மதினோருந் சேர்  
 ந்த அருந்தமய மனதில் ஐயப்படுகின்ற யுண்ட  
 தவிழுகும், இன்னோர் மயலிசெத் இவ்விஸ்து  
 ன்கே தோற்றியவர்க்குக் கரியாகவன் யுள்ளமய  
 ன் னப்படுதலிற் சரிப்பான் விடுவாடுன்பென் மய  
 கயிலும்,

யாழ்ப்பாணம்

காலநிலை.—Weather.—காங்கிரஸ் சபையின் முடிவாகியுள்ள இப்பொழுது, மாதந்திரமாதம் பருவப்பருவத்திற்கு காலநிலை வேறு வேறுபடுகிறது. செப்டம்பர் மாதம் வெப்பமோ, சிலவீடங்களில் செல்லுபெண்ணாண்டு வெட்டுமீட்டியாக வருகின்றதுமேலாவே காங்கிரஸ் சபையிலும், அதற்கிடையிலும் மழைப்பொருள் தவறவில்லை அங்குமிங்குமிருந்து வருவதற்க்கண் கம்மகாரரின் உள்ளம் வருகின்றது. சிலவீடங்களில் செல்லுபெண்ணாண்டு வெட்டுமீட்டியாக வருகின்றது. வெள்ளையினமும் வருகின்றது.

**கொள்நிறைமக்காவல்—Plague Prevention.**  
இதற்காவலிற்கு கனவாய்வுருநோணிகள் படைக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதற்கு இன்னமும் விடக்கு வடமருந்துகளைவிட உலாவியிரும்பும் பருமெய்யுள் என்றும் இராசநங்கனங்களின் கொழுமியிருந்துமும் பட்டியலிட்ட. வடமருந்து செண்டன் யாழ்ப்பாணத்தின் அத்தருங்க்கொல்லையுமற்றும்படமருந்துகளை முடிக்க இதற்காவலிருந்தும்பயன்களின் திறப்படி கனவெய்யுள் ஒவ்வொரு அத்தருயின் கொல்லுமாறியியக்கத் தீர்மானித்திருக்கின்றனர் சென் கோள்.

இந்தியதவால்.—Indian Mails.—கொள்கைசே  
யினித்தம் கோடிக்கணக்கும் காங்கேசன் துறைக்கு  
மிடையிற் கட்டிமாற்றலாய் ஈடைபெற்ற தபாற்சோ  
க்குவாயிற் சிறப்பிப்ப்பாற்றியது. இந்தியாவின் த  
பால் இப்போது அத்தக்குடியிலிருந்து கொழும்புபுக்  
துப்பம்படுகின்றதுமையால் யாழ்ப்பாணத்தில் வழமை  
யிறும்பார்க்கச் சிலநாட்கள் பிரதிநிதிகடைக்கின்றது.

**போதகர்மாற்றம்.—Ministers Transfer.**—உலேஸ்லியன் மிதிர்பாணச் சர்க்காருத்வர்களைய, யாழ்ப்பாணத்தில் இருந்தே வேலூறு பிழாந்தட்டில் கனம், கெய்மையின் போதகர்மாற்றம் மட்டச்செய்யப்படுபுதிக்கும், கனம், கலெவென் போதகர் மிதிர்கோணமல்குருதுதெல்ல, கனம், அப்பாபின்னாத்தோத்தாய் யாழ்ப்பாணத் திருச்சில, கனம், சலோமோனாப்போதகர் செட்டித்தெருவுக்கும், கனம், யோனப்பரையகம்போதகர் புதினாருக்கும் மாநிலத்தி ன்றனர்.

ஓர் புதிய ஏற்பு. - A New Enterprise. - ஊடகத்துறையில் புனைத்திறத்திற்கப்பலும்போது ஊடகத்துறையினரால் திறன்வர்க்கும் விதிக்மோகமாகவால்வடமத்தியமகாணப்பகுதியில் அரசாட்சியாகிமிருந்த ஏராளமனதிலும் வாங்கி வியாபாரகூடியையும் ஸோசலத்தோடியும்பாணத்தையுடைய தனவகல் சிஸ்டம் சர்க்கல்ட் போசிக்கின்றனரெனகேவல், நல்முறையி, சித்தியவதவதகு கோசமயும் ஒருவரமேல்மற்றவர் கம்பிக்கையு வெண்கீம்.

ஆட்கள்—Personal.—இம்மில்லாது சென்றிருந்த  
சேர் உல்லியம் துணவனம் அவர்கள் சென்றபட்டர  
ந்திகதி கொழும்பில் வந்திருந்தனர். இக்கரத்தில் யா  
ற்ப்பாணம்வந்துசேர்வர். அவர்வந்த கப்பலிலேயே  
உல்லியமிருந்தாராகிய கணம். நாப்பட்டும் வந்தி  
ருந்தனர்.

யாழ்ப்பாண முனிசிபலிட்டிக்குச் சுககிடுதாராயிருந்து சுகவினாசாய்வுபயிற்சியைத் துவக்கி, விவசாயத்துறைகளில் பணியாற்றும்படிக்குச் சுககிடுதாராயிருந்து அனாசாயுரத்தில் டாக்டாராயிருந்து வேலையாற்றும்படிக்கு டாக்டரிசுலோமோனென்னைப்பவருடையதிடத்தில் பிரதமர் விருந்தினரென்பதில் அவர்களின் மருகரான டாக்டர் டுகேட்டுந் நியமிக்கப்படுகின்றார்.

சென்ற மூன்று வருடங்களாய்க் கீழ்க்காணத்தில் வித்தியாநாதரவையிருந்த மென். மலுவேல் வேலுமாநிச் சென்றகிழமை யாழ்ப்பாணம்வந்திருந்தினர், இப்போது ஸ்வீடன்ருக்கும் மென். தம்பாபிள்ளை ஆய்விட்டுச் செல்வர்.

சென்றநிழலும் ஈண்டபெற்ற ஓர் வழங்குவினக்கத்தி  
நம்மக்கு உதவியெய்யாமபடி யாழ்ப்பாண டிஸ்த்ரிக்ட்  
தலாண்மெஸ். உலிஸ்மர் அவர்கள் உத்தர் உலிஸ்லியம்  
போஸ், மெஸ். சாமுவேல் தென்ஸ்மன், மெஸ். கரு  
ணாசலமென்பவர்களை அலிசென்ட்சே ஆக அறித்தனர்.  
பொலீஸ் குருவனைக் காயப்படுத்தினுனென் விளக்கப்  
பட்ட எதர் விததென்பற்றண்.

ரோட்டுக் காரியஸ்தர்.—P. Road Committee-  
 மெஸ். பற்றேஜன், பித்தூர் ஸ்திரான்மென்பேக், மெ  
 ஸ். குமாரசூரியர், பித்தூர் தம்பு, மெஸ். வஸ்தியாம்  
 பின்னி ருதிரபரென்பவர்கள் கடவுடம் ஆண்டுக்கு



இன்னும், D. J. சிங்கையா.

## TRUE GREATNESS.

(Contributed)

Who has not felt the desire to be great? It is the dream of our childhood, the ambition of our youth, the fond hope of our mature years. All of us at one time or another of our lives are moved by this impulse, but how differently do we estimate what greatness is. What is esteemed greatness by one is despised by another as worthlessness. The estimate the child puts upon greatness, youth finds to have been most insufficient. The deep desire of our youth fades into nothingness in old age. We vary with our years, our standard of greatness changes with us. Can we not find some element of greatness that will ring true all our lives? We may not be able. There is but one standard that never varies, that is the judgment that God puts upon our conduct. The ambition to be "great in the sight of the Lord" will be found satisfying at the end of life as at the beginning. It was foretold of John the Baptist that he should "be great in the sight of the Lord." At the close of his life Jesus said of him that a greater than he had not been born. Looking at the record of his life, let us see what are the elements of greatness exemplified.

FIRST. His unswerving and immovable firmness and courage. He had strong convictions, convictions based on truth, and he dared to hold them tenaciously, and state them fearlessly. He dared to say to the self righteous as to the sinners "Repent." Yes even to king Herod he found courage to say, "What you have done is 'not lawful.'" That was not politic we say. It cost him his life. What odds to him! He did not seek to be esteemed great by men, but to be "great in the sight of the Lord." He knew what was right and came what might, he stood by his convictions.

SECOND. He rose above the desire for worldly good. In his food, his dress and his manner of life, he showed that he cared little for worldly comforts, and yet these constitute the whole of greatness to many. Fine clothing and luxurious habits of living may make men call us great, but they do not make us great. Our aims and motives determine our character more than our capacities. With natural endowments for real preeminence among men, one may by low aims, entirely fail to realize the possibilities that are in him.

THIRD. He was filled with enthusiasm. The one subject on his heart was the one he constantly reiterated in his preaching. This was not because he had nothing else to say worth saying, but because this was the one thing to say most worthy, most necessary to be said. We get into a flame of enthusiasm over worldly affairs. To gain honor or wealth men will be willing to be called fanatics or fools—but to be enthusiastic over plain morality, to get excited because wrong is exalted and right dethroned, how rare a virtue!

FOURTH. With all his firmness and boldness he was utterly humble before Jesus Christ. He was perfectly satisfied that his light should grow dim before the greater "light of the world." He who would not waver from his convictions by the threats nor flatteries of men, before Jesus Christ is perfectly satisfied to be only the "Voice" which proclaims His coming.

He is not tempted by the Pharisees to say that he is more than he knew himself to be. One slight word of encouragement from him would have made him the idol of the nation and constituted him their leader, but he is content that Jesus should be "preferred before him." To the suggestion of his own disciples—that Jesus was outstripping him in attracting the people he said the friend of the bridegroom rejoices in the honor that is thus shown his friend. Sublime humility!

The year opens with its possibilities all before us. Let us cultivate the qualities which will stand the test of time. It is a poor ambition to be "called great" but it is a most worthy ambition to "be great in the sight of the Lord."

## SIR ARTHUR HAYLOCK &amp; HIGHER EDUCATION.

His Excellency Sir Arthur Haylock, Governor of Madras, made a speech in a recent Educational Conference, more or less criticising the present educational system of South India. If it results in correcting some of the evils now existing in this system, it will be a great blessing to the youths of India who are pursuing their studies in these Higher Institutions. The object of a higher education is not only to impart facts, but also to develop the mind along working and practical lines and to mould character. Any education that falls short of this fails to secure the best results. We remember how often Dr. Hastings used to speak of this very thing. He went so far as to refuse to recommend that Jaffna College be affiliated to an Indian University because the system of education adopted in these Universities was not the ideal one. He valued the training of the mind and the moulding of character above all else.

Dr. Miller on the other hand insisted that the existing system of education could develop and mould character if only the teacher and pupil would keep this object ever before their minds. And now we have His Excellency, as quoted in "The Christian Patriot" of Madras, saying:

Our educational system provided for little more than cramming the heads of people with a certain amount of facts and theories, trusting to them to assimilate these things the best way they can and learning the formation of mind and character mainly to their own unguided perceptions, the influence and surroundings for which are not always healthy. People are prone to look upon the Colleges and schools we have set up as so many factories for turning out the raw material of youths into the manufactured article of clerks, lawyers, and government officers. The youths themselves regard education from much the same point of view. Our teachers and professors are, I fear, not free from the same weakness. I ask those teachers now before me whether they are not tempted to regard the obtaining of passes and diplomas as the chief aim and object, and whether, the formation of mind and character is not left somewhat out of sight.

These are true words, but as His Excellency pointed out it was easy enough to criticise but not so easy to suggest remedies.

Yet if the principal educationalists in the Madras Presidency could meet together and exchange views on this subject, we believe that something practical would result. By all means let us have a sound system of education. There is too much cramming in these days. Young men are too prone to carry on their studies for the sake of a pass only, forgetting or disregarding the fact that they are laying the foundations for their future lives. If a lad is not taught to think now while young, the chances are all against his exercising his mental powers when he becomes a full grown man. If he does not imbibe sound principles of religion and morality now, he is not likely to be a living power for good in the future. The Governor of Madras has touched upon a vital point in the educational system not only of his own Presidency, but also of all India, and all true educationalists will support him in his efforts to bring about a reform.

## NORTHERN RAILWAY.

A great deal is being said in these days about the Northern railway, much of which is out of place at this late day. Objections should have been raised when the project for a railway to the north was first mooted, but now after permission has been granted to construct part of the line it seems ill-timed, to say the least, to protest against it. We have always thought that the railway northwards should have been along the coast via Chilaw and Puttalam and connecting with the Indian line at Paumotu. For the peninsula an electric tramway would have answered every purpose. But since it has been decided to build a line through the center of the island northwards, it seems fair to allow the scheme to have a trial. It is rumoured that the Governor is putting off the actual commencement of the work in the Jaffna peninsula, until he shall have been to England and conferred with the Secretary of the State for the Colonies. There need be no fear however that the sanction will be withdrawn. It is only a question of gauge, a matter which will perhaps be submitted once more to the experts. We shall be surprised if something very substantial is not accomplished during the year. In the meantime let us hope that "red tape" will not result in prolonging the time of construction beyond all reasonable limits.

## DR. FAIRBAIRN'S ADVICE TO THE BOMBAY REFORMERS.

Dr. Fairbairn was invited by the Parthana-Samajists to meet them, and Dr. Bhandarkar made a statement which was not flattering to the people whom he represented, and spoke in very humble terms of the work accomplished by him and his co-adjutors in the field of reform. It is painful that the educated Indians seem to be most apprehensive on the subject of practical reform, and it is certain that the natural selfishness and timidity of the heart cannot be overcome by merely secular learning. Secular education has no power in it to influence the moral consciousness: it is Christianity alone that has the dynamic energy in it. It would appear that Dr. Fairbairn was very much disappointed by what he observed of the intellectual condition of the educated people: how their intellectual systems of religion and philosophy had not produced any great moral results. And hence it was that he spoke most earnestly and energetically of the moral claims of Christianity in his last two lectures, and expected his hearers to submit to his authority. Dr. Fairbairn's address at the gathering of the Parthana-Samajists was quite different from that at the house of the people. Data on the day of his arrival in India, and it is certain that the Scottish Principal is no flatterer, but an honest counsellor, more anxious to do good to others than to gain popularity for himself. This is the way in which he addressed the Parthana-Samajists, and it was his last deliverance in that city:—

"He thought there was no such other complex problem as the existing state of society in India. It was easy thing to explain the evolution of Brahmanism, but not so

easy to explain the present position of moral unfitness into which it had drifted. That must now be seriously modified and corrected. Brahmins were the most educated class on the one side, and most stubbornly ignorant on the other. A Brahmin was most ignorant where he ought to be the most properly informed. Only intellectual and no moral culture should be to him a great waste of energy and mind. His chief value lay in moral education. Education without the knowledge of deeper faith seemed to be the greatest possible calamity that could exist to the people of India. He spoke thus frankly; he had spoken in a similar strain to his own people. He had pleaded to his people that the highest life must be the line of conduct towards attaining to a sacred being. He took it as one of the deepest calamities in India that those who ought to guide others required to be guided themselves. It would be a great calamity indeed where those who had got to perform sacred rites, did not act up to sacred beliefs. The educated few were not up to it—those who ought to be the natural instructors of others. That was the problem the Samaj and others ought to solve. It should be borne in mind that true reforms were never carried out without great pain."

Christian Patriot.

EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

Francis Joseph completed his 50 years of reign as Emperor of Austria in December last. He succeeded to the throne when he was only 18 years of age and was married six years later to Elizabeth, daughter of Maximilian Joseph. From the time the Emperor ascended the throne up to the day last September when his wife was assassinated in the city of Geneva, he has had a series of misfortunes both private and public. His brother was murdered in Mexico when he was trying to found a kingdom in America. His only son died a mysterious death about ten years ago. He was crowned king of Hungary in 1867 thus becoming the reigning sovereign of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. This has been no easy position, for the Hungarians are a rebellious people and more than once the Emperor has been forced make concessions to them. The endless conflict between the races has often threatened to overturn the government. Socialists have made constant trouble, and the riots in Vienna not many months ago are still fresh in our memories.

"Austria" says a recent writer "has grown towards liberalism since 1860 with a rapidity that no other country has equalled. True, its liberalism is often times somewhat specious, but at least the fundamental liberties have been secured. The serf is no longer subject to the lord, and the lord no longer exempt from taxation and military service. Freedom of speech and pen and public meeting is now the possession of every Austrian. The guilds that oppressed and restricted commerce have been removed. Trial by jury has become the law of the land. The suffrage is all but universal, though the system of representation by classes" really keeps the power in the hands of the nobility, landed gentry, and merchants. For all these reforms, even though racial antagonisms have made some of them practically worthless in operation, the Emperor must be credited. It is he who suggests legislation, makes and unmakes ministries, and directs their policy."

## THE DISCIPLINE OF LIFE.

Sooner or later we find out that life is not a holiday, but a discipline. Earlier or later we will discover that the world is not a play ground. It is quite clear God means it for a school. The moment we forget that, the puzzle of life begins. We try to play in school; the Master does not mind that so much for its own sake, for He likes to see His children happy, but in our playing we neglect our lessons. We do not see how much there is to learn, and we do not care. But our Master cares. He has a perfectly overpowering and inexplicable solicitude for our education, and because He loves us. He comes into the school sometimes and speaks to us. He may speak very softly and gently, or very loudly. Sometimes a look is enough, and we understand it, like Peter, and go out at once and weep bitterly. Sometimes the voice is like a thunder-clap startling a summer night. But one thing we may be sure of—the task He sets us to is never measured by our delinquency. The discipline may seem far less than our desert, or even to our eye ten times more. But it is not measured by these; it is measured by God's solicitude for our progress; measured solely by God's love; measured solely that the scholar may be better educated when he arrives at his Father. The discipline of life is a preparation for meeting the Father. When we arrive there to behold His beauty, we must have the educated eye and that must be trained here. We must become so pure in heart—and it needs much practice—that we shall see God. That explains life—why God puts man in the crucible and makes him pure by fire.

Professor Drummond.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

**United States.** Mr. Joseph Choate an eminent barrister of New York, has been appointed ambassador to London. In the Senate the statement was made that the American occupation of the Philippines would not be permanent. The country desired the ultimate independence of those Islands. Anarchy must first be put down however, before a peaceful reign can be inaugurated.

**Africa.** In Uganda the rebelling party has been routed and dispersed and the ringleaders killed. It is also reported that a captain and seven men were murdered by the treacherous natives. In the Transvaal there is a feeling of unrest, and a slight matter might be productive of serious results.

**India.** Plague is increasing again in Bombay. There have been one or two cases in Calcutta also, but no great alarm is felt, and it is not likely to extend much farther. Madras city has been declared to be free from the disease tho it still exists in the Presidency. With the approach of the hot season, it is expected that it will disappear altogether from Southern India.

The plague found an entrance in a village called Azur in the northwest, and out of 600 inhabitants 381 were attacked, all but three proving fatal. It is believed that it was introduced by a religious devotee through the medium of cloths that he had brought from the tombs of saints.

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